RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY BY LAW.

What Has Come of "My Policy" in the Rebel

From a statement of the laws and provisions of the Reconstructed States, regarding the Freedmen, called for by Congress, and sent to that body April 27, we condense the most important facts. In North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the laws are less against the Freedmen, and show

THE SOUTH CABOLINA APPRINTICIBALIP CODE.

In the negro code of the Palmetto State, while "the statstates and regulations concerning slaves are now inapplicable to
persons of color," yet it is thought necessary to declare that
useh persons are inadmissable to "social or political equality
with white persons." They are privileged to make contracts,
to sue and so such and to be protected under law in person
and property. But an act to amend the criminal law, passed
and approved December 19, declares in the first section that certain crimes specified shall be declared feloxy
(which of late was punishable with death), viz. for
any person to raise an insurrection or rebelion in
this State; for any person to furnish arms or ammunition to
ther persons who are in a state of actual insurrection or rebelion, or permit them to resort to his house for advancement of

erson, who is required to have a ficense, olored approntice without having first

pusishments than willte persons. These are contained in the Act of March 17. An Act of Dec. 15 declares free persons of State, in civil cases, whereto a free person of color is a variy, and in all criminal cases wherein a free person of color is defendant, or wherein the offense charged is a crime or misdelmentor against the person or property of a free person of color. The law of Alabama declares that freedmen shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only is cases in which freedmen, free negators and mulattors are partles, either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil and criminal case, for frigures in the persons and property of freedmen, free negaces and mulattors, and in civil and criminal case, for frigures in the persons and mulattors are written spales; a white prason, the negro or mulatto is writtens against a freedmen, free negro or nuclation the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or ant, nor marriage, shall disquality any witness against a freedmen, free negro or nuclation to the parties of all any of Toxas, passed April 2, stales that "Africans and their descendants shall not be premisted, or account of their color or race, from testifying, orally, as withesses in any case, civil or criminal, involving the right of, hower to, or me gainet, any of teem in person or property, mader the same rules of evidence that may be applicable to the white ruce; the creditainty of their testimony to be determined by the court or jury hearing the same, and the Legislature shall have power to authorize them to ready as witnesses in all other capter, under such reading them to ready as witnesses in all other capter, under such reading them to ready as witnesses in all other capter, under such reading the same, nature of couring."

The law of Viewick state the mere testifying the prescribed as to facts hereafter occurring.

all other capte, upder such regulations as may be preseried as to facts hereafter occurring."

The law of Florida effecting negro testimony is much the same as the foregoing. But an act of the 15th of Jenuary provides in the twelith section that it shall not be lawful for any negro, mulaito of other person of color to own, use or keep in his possession or under his control any horie-knife, dirk, sword, fire arms or animunition of any kind, unless he first obtain a license to do so from the Judge of Probate of the county in which he may be a resident for the time being; and the said fadge of Frobate is hereby authorized to issue such license upon the recommendation of two respectable officense of the county certifying to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant; and any negro, mulatto or other person of the county certifying to the peaceful and orderly of a misclo-meaner, and upon conviction shall forfeit to the use of the informer all such fire-arms and ammunition, and in addition thereto shall be sentenced to stand in the pilory for one hour, or to be manging, not exceeding 35 stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury.

"Section fortieen provides that if any negro, mulaito, or other public assembly of white persons, on into any religious or other public vehicle set apairt for the excessive accommodation of white people, he shall be deemed guilty of a miscle meanor, and, upon conviction, shall introduced to stand in the pilory for one kover or be religious for the principle of any white persons, on into any religious or other public assembly of colored persons, or inthe lamed into any religious or other public assemble, of colored persons, or interesting the lawning or one where or the public vehicle, set apairt for the excellence of January to forbids the depositions of colored persons, or interesting the lawning or one and the persons of colored persons, or interesting the same of January to forbids the depositions of colored persons, or interesting the same position.

An act of January 16 fo

penalties."
An act of January 16 forbids the depositions of colored persons to be taken in writing.
An "act of Jan. it, "concerning schools for freedmen." appoints a State Superintendent of common schools for freedment with the local arristmants shall exactly the schools for points a State Superintendent of common schools for freedmen, who, with his local arcistants shall establish schools for freedmen, who, with his local arcistants shall establish schools for exchange when the number of children of persons of color in 7 county or counties will warrant the same, provided the ball be similar to need the prince thereof. It also lays a light has upon the freedmen sport the schools. The hist section declares 'that if any section for his State was first having abstanced of persons of color in this State was first having abstanced for persons of color in this State was first having abstanced for an indemnator, and upon the first having abstanced for a mislemanor, and upon the first hard see hearing dollars, or be imprisoned not less which y day's nor more than sixty days at the Alexandre less count. has there day nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of

MISSISSIPPI PUGITIVE PREEDMEN ACT.

Mississippi Figgitive Persembles ACT.

Mississippi give us, perhaps, the most interesting chapter implications escence us the subject of freedmen. The act of or, 24, 1864, opens he skly: "All fraedmen, free negroes and lations in this State, over the age of its sears, found on the could always in Stanary, 1884, or the safer, with no lawful uplot ment or business, or found melawfully assembling them; tree together, either it the day or night time, and all wither rooms so assembling with freedmen, free negroes or mulatters on teaming searching with freedmen, free negroes or distances on terms of challey or Bring in adultary or forming an with a freedworms, free negroe or malatters on the mention of the search of the court, free negroe of malatters and on each torion thereof shall be fixed in the same act capeding, in the case of a freedmen, free negroe or malatters and a with man \$200, and imprisoned at the disagree of the event, fee free negroe not exceeding in days and a value man not exceeding its months." Said negro may have out on factors to pay fing or text.

te man not exceeding six months." Said negro may lout on factor to pay find or text, with most of an act of Nav. 23, it is provided that all the negroes and molations may sue and be sued, imal he implended in all the courts of law and equity of sex, and may acquire personal property and choses to be general or purchase, and may dispose of the same in a manner and to the same except that white persons possible, that the southern of the same to be sounded to to be soun

cases where freeduled, free regrees and ministers are silver plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, and a white person or white persons is or are the opposing party or parties, plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants. They shall also be competent witnesses in all official presentions where the erina charged is alleged to have been committed by a white person upon or against the person or proporty of a freedwan, free negro or mulatto, provided, that in all cases said witnesses shall be examined in open court on the stand, except, however, they may be examined in open court on the stand except, however, they may be examined before the grand jury, and shall in all cases be subject to the rules and tests of the common law as to compatency and credibility.

Section five provides that every freedman, free negro and minists shall, on the second Monday of January, 1866, and annually thereafter, have a lawful hour or employered, and shall have written evidence thereof, as follows to wir: If living in any theoreof, and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, a license from the Mayar thereof, and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, a license from the Mayar thereof, and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, a license such of this best authorizing him or her to do irregular and job work, or a written contract, as provided in section sixth of this act, which licenses may revoked for cause at any time by the authority granting the same.

Section seven provides that every civil officer shall and carry presson may arrest and carry hack to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negroe ministry who shall lave

sioners-Gratifying Testimonial of Emciency-Increased Vigilance for District-Engineers-Advance of Salaries of Firemen and Others-Large Bewards Offered for Incendiaries Remarks of Commissioner Abbe-Meeting of Firemen.

The regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was held at Firemon's Hall, yesterday, present Commissioners Pinckney, Eugs, Abbe and Brown, and Mr. Gildersleeve, Secretary.

A communication was read, signed by several residents of

A communication was read, signed by several residents of East Thirtieth-st, and Fourth-ave., as follows:

C. C. PISCKNEY, President Metropolitae I for D-partnesst.

DEAR SIR: It affords us much pleasure to unite in saying that the Metropolitan Fire Department amaged the late fire, corner of East Twenty-ninth st, and Fourth-ave., in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

There appeared to be a little delay in their arriving at the fire, but this was explained by the fact stated, that they were directed by the te-graph to the wrong Diatrict. When they arrived their proceedings were prompt, orderly and efficient. The police were vigilant in preceiving order and protecting property, and both Department acquired themselves to our entire satisfaction, for which they have our warmest thanks and lighest commendations.

and lighest commendations.

With Barrett, W. Creighton Les, J. B. Kirtland, A. P. Man, A. Bried Edwards, D. Huwley, Chis. H. Clayton, Joel N. Swart, G. W. Buste et. H. Stadley, H. Demott,

The Committee on Finance and Tolegraph presented a report in favor of extending the telegraph one from house of House and Ladder Co. No. 3 to house of Engine Co. No. 14, in

which above numerically evidence of the investigation is treated by being implicit two and their loop of the sume booling and it allows the control of the c

THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS .-THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE LIQUOR-HEALERS.—
A application was yesterday made, in the Supreme Court Chambers, on behalf of one of the liquor-dealers who had failed to obtain a dicease, for a mandament to compel the Excise Board to great him one. His moving papers set up that he was a man of good character, and was ready to prove it before the Excise Commissioners, that he had applied three times and been refused while others of worse character than him soft were licensed. The Court denied the motion, holding that the law, however subtrary, gave full discretioners powers to the Countissioners, and a mandamys would not be granted. The motion was decided.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

TOKENS OF RESPECT FOR HIS MEMORY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS FUNERAL.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 33.—With prefound sorrow the General-in-Chief announces to the array the death at West Point low York, on the Shib inst. of its late liberation.

Navy-Yarda and Stations will direct the flags of their several commands to be hot-ted at haft-mast until susset, and fifteen minute-guns to be fired at meridian, on Friday. June I, the day of the femeral, or on the day after the recent of this order, if subsequent thereto.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lested the following. TREASURY DEPARTMENT Wednesday, May 39, 1998.

The funeral of Lieut, thou. Winfield South having been arranged to take place on Friday, the ist day of June proximo, the Custom-Houses of the United States are, by order of the President, directed to be closed on that day, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. The flags of all Revenue cutters will be placed at haft-mast.

H. McCutzour, Secretary of the Treasury.

In respect to the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. Scott, the National colors were displayed at haft-mast to day over the Cepitol and the several Executive Departments.

Mayor and Common Conneil-The Message Aldermen-Address of the President of the Board of Conscilmen-Business to be Suspended on the Day of the Funeral.

The metropolis yesterday was rosy with flags, by streamed out upon the breeze from the public buildings-hotels, the Breadway bussars, and from the houses of mast, and told the story of the death of Gen. Scott. The hero of two wars, who had borne the same flag in triumph wherever

Enwis M. Hagnurr, esq. Clerk of the Roard of Councilines.
Size: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilines, on Wednesday, May 20, 1995. Nik: Kon are respecifiely requested to convene the Board of Countries, on Wednesday, May 30, 1896, at 2 o'c.ock, p. m., to take such setting at they may deem proper relative to the death of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Scott.

CORNELIUS FLYNN,
J. WILSON GREEN.
STEPHER MOREITS.
GEO, H. MACKAY.
MICHAEL HALLORAN,
JAMES G. HRINKMAN,
JAMES G. HRINKMAN,
FENNARD COSTELLO,
CLEMBAR KENNEY,
JOHN STACOM.
ANTHONY HARTMAN, JAMES LONG,
CHAS. KOSTER.

Present—J. Wilson Green, e.g., President, in the Chair, and
the following members: Councilmen Long, Flynn, Robinson,
O'Brien, Kennedy, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster,
Watta, Keecla, Mackay, Tyng, Hailoran and Fullman—16.
Councilmen FLYNN moved that the reading of the minutes of
the preceding meeting be dispensed with.
Which was carried.
A communication from the Mayor similar to the one sent to
the Aldermen was read.
After the reading had been concluded, the preamble and
resolutions from the Aldermen (see above) relative to the

A communication from the Mayor similar to the one sent to the Aldermon was read.

After the reading had been concluded, the preamble and resolutions from the Aldermon (see above) relative to the death of Lieut-Gen. Winfield Scott, the President, Mr. Green, took the floor, and Connectman Keech acted as Chairman, when Mr. Guens and Connectman Keech acted as Chairman, when Mr. Guens and Connectman Keech acted to make any Mr. Prizaddent in Idad not come to-day prepared to make any textended remarks upon the sad event which has called us to-extended remarks upon the sad event which has called us to-the time. When a great man passes from the stage of action, this time. When a great man passes from the stage of action, this time. When a great man passes from the stage of action, this time. Gen. Seats, Sir, he had a character which appreciate them. In Gen. Seats, Sir, he had a character which appreciate them. In Gen. Seats, Sir, he had a character which and consequently, has lived all the way down to the present before the present Federal Connectation was adopted, and densy results of the State from importance and direction of the President, as Communiter in Chief of the Army and Navy of the country, who, as such had proviously governed the appreciate them. In Gen. Seats, Sir, he had a character which and consequently, has lived all the way down to the present frequency of the State from importative necessity by force of marked the price of the State from importance necessity by force of marked the present Federal Connectation was adopted. We have not deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the action, and the most remarked from the order of the state from importance necessity by force of marked to the present frequency of the country, who, as such had previously governed the country, who, as such had previously gover

war. Shall we forget his deeds of daring and bravery at Mexico + No. Sir. Since the war of the Revolution he has

and resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the President appointed Councilmen Keech, Koster, Kellogy, Flynn and Thomas as such Committee on the part of the Board of

A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer-House, corner Broome and Mercer-sts, on Friday evening June 1, at 7; o'clock p. m., in reference to the death of their lameated brother in arms, Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Justice Monell, after some ordinary husiness had been introduced, ex-Judge Dean rose and said: It is not necessary for me to announce to Your Honor what is known now from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The flags at half-mast and the the Atlantic to the Pacific. The flags at half-mast and the press have sufficiently amounced the doath of Lieut-Gen. Winfield Scott. It is not necessary for me to make an extended enlogy of him. His history is the history of the country for more than half a century. He was identified with both the military and civil history of the country. While many of our Generals have been failures, our people under his influence here always been firm, and our soldiers parionic; and we have the consolation of knowing that Gen. Sherman, the man who made the most wonderful march, in history, is with us to fill his place. I move that this Court, out of respect to his memory, do now adjourn, and that the order be entered on the minutes of the Court.

ory, do now adjourd, and that the order be entered on the minutes of the Court.

Mr. H. R. Ries seconded the motion.

Judge Montell—The present is not a proper time for extended remarks upon the deceased. The country was not unprepared for the demise of the General. His age and increasing infirmities have for some months warned as of what was coming. He was one of the great men of the world, perhaps the greatest of the present century. It is proper that every token of reapent about the paid such a man, and I therefore adjects this Court till to-morrow, and direct the Clerk to enter the adjournment in the minutes of the Court.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 30, 1805.
The flars throughout the city are at half-mast for the death of Gen. Scott. The Board of Trade at their meeting to-day passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-May 30.-Before Judge Netson. MPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE NELSON AS TO CON-

VICTIONS OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS SINCE THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

The matter of James E.gon, a prisoner in the Albany Protectisty— Habres Corpus.

NELSON, C. J.—The petition and return to the writt habres corpus issued in this case, presents the following lets:

of habeas corpus issued in this case, presents the following facts:

The prisoner is a citizen, and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington District of the State of South Carolina, some cirity years of age, and sever engaged in the military service or connected with the Army of the United States, er of the so-called Confederate States, has been arrested and tried before a Military Commission, in pursuance of orders issued at head-quarters of the District of Western South Carolina, Columbia, upon a charge of murier, convicted and sentenced for life to the Albany Penitentiary.

The specification in the record of the crime is the killing of a neary boy, by shooting him on or about the 24th of September, 1et5. The trial took place on the 20th of November, and the sentence is approved by the order of Brevet Major-Gen. A Ames, and also of Major-Gen. D. E. Sickiss. The only paper or evidence before as, on the return to the writ of baheas corpus, is the record or order of committain the hands of Gen. Pilebury, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, which contains the above lawte.

peased with, and the trial and condemnation be equally legal, though not equally humane and judicleus.

The law officers of the proving in Hingland, in giving their opinion in the matter of the insurrection in the Island of Jamitea, observe that courte-martials, as they are onlied, by which merital law is absolute factor. Are not, properly speaking, courts-martial, or courte-martials, as they are noted by which merital law is absolute factor of the purpose of curring into execution the discretionary power assumed by the Covertment; on the one head, they are not obliged to proceed in the manner pointed ent by the Mathy Act and Articles of War, and, on the other, if they do so proceed, they are not protected by them as members of a real court-nartial might be except in so far as such proceedings are evidence of good faith.

Lord Weibugton, in one of his dispatches from Portugal (1818), speaking of martial law, observed that, as applied to persons, excepting officers and soldiers and followers of the army, for a lose government there are particular provisions of law in all well-regulated constries, it is neither more for less than the will of the General of the army. He punished either with or without trial for crimes either declared to be so, or not so declared by any cristing law, or by he own orders. Subsequently in a speech in the House of Lords, he expressed the same opinion, and auded: "In fact Martial law means no law at all; therefore the General who declares Martial law, and commands that it shall be carried into execution, is bound to lay down distinctly the rules and regulations, according to which his will is to be carried out."

This being the nature and extraordinary character of Martial law, which, as observed by Sir Matthew Hale, is not law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law, all the authorities agree that is an early in disparsed, or are distand, from the pregage of disorder and anarchy, to exercise their fiftetions, there is an end of disorder and anarchy, to exercise their fiftet

THE BOUNTY UMPING CASE

The Waboken Recruiting Matters-Testimony of Mayor Cleveland. In the United States Commissioner's Office, in the

case of The United States agt. James Hughes, the examination was resumed jesterday. The prosecution placed on the

Mayor Cleveland, the Mayor of Jorsey City, who testified: I had to do with the firm of Allen, Reilly & Hughes. In re. cruiting matters, my dealing with those gentlemen was not direct. Peter Rellly was the party I talked to about the price to be paid for 168 recruits. The only knowledge I had of the crulting matters, my dealing with those gantlemen was not direct. Peter Reilly was the party I talked to about the price to be paid for 163 recruits. The only knowledge I had of the parties who composed the firm of Reilly & Co. was from their card. I had no knowledge of Mr. Allen personally. I paid money for them through Col. Ilgis. I paid on one occasion \$66,000, and on another \$60,000, making \$126,000. I am under the impression that I handed one of those amounts to them directly. I have the receipts of Peter Reilly & Co. for both amounts. The money was paid for 168 recruits. The mustering officer told me that these men would be allowed on our quots, and the master roll would be given me. I got that roll at that time. It was delivered to me, directed to the Provest-Marshay and I sent it to him. His name is Henry J. Mills. I have a copy of the receipt; the original was sent on to Gen. Fry. Gen. Fry subsequently told me he disallowed the credit because Col. Baker told him the men were descrets. He did not say from whom Col. Baker got that information. Afterward the credit was allowed by the Secretary of War. A great many called on me after that disallowance, and since the arrest of these parties, about this matter, but I don't know whether such persons were the council of the parties. Mr. Shute called on me about the time of the trial of Mr. Hughes in Jersey. I cannot tell how often he called on me. I only remember twice; but he stopped me in the streat once or twice. Occoon the corner of the street he stopped me, and showed me what purported to be a telegraphic dispatch. I don't know from whom it came. I made no contract with Peter Reilly & Co.

Cross-examined—My attention was first drawn to this concern by our Provost-Marshal at Newark. As our term was very short he told under the recruiting was going on at Hoboken for the Fourteenth Unifantry, who told me he had been detailed there to recruit for his regiment. The officer was in charge and I drove over there. I swall and the should be the decendant of this ca

o New-York.
Thomas Murphy, another of the 16th had never been in the

Thomas Murphy, another of the 16st had never been in the army before. Was promised \$750, and never got it. Was sent down in shaceles to Fort Latayetto, and kept there ten or tweire weeks. I was robbed, too.

Cross examined—My pocket book and \$1.68 were taken from my pocket by somebody who seemed in higher authority than soldiers. I saked Baker for my pocket-book after I returned. He wouldn't say anything to me about it. I went to Hoboken to enist because the bounty there was higher. I saw that in a card in The Son newspaper.

David O living was another of the 16st, and his testimony was the same as the others. They searched this witness's pockets but he had golding.

Cross-examined—Highes did not search his pockets nor shacele thin. He cellsted under the name of Dennis Daiy. The react of I do to was that in he man who took me over gave me a paper and told me to hand in that as my mano. I don't have that I swort that was my name. I don't him any of my friends knew of it. I agreed the night before to go over with a man of the name of William Smith. He acted as a broker.

The Commissioner then adjourned the matter to Saturday, at 1 p.m.

The Commissioner then adjourned the matter to Saturday, at 1 p.m.

The Commissioner then adjourned the matter to Saturday, at 1 p.m.

The Commissioner, on motion, reduced the ball to \$15,000, which was given by Mr. Monahan,

Excheeorder James M. Smith for the prosecution; Mr. Sinte and ex-Judge Shanri for the prosecution.

The following is an extract from the statement of Mayor Cloveland:

"I was referred to Col. S. C. Baker, Astor House, New York, special Agent of the War Department. Drove over and Col. Baker told me the oldine was all right, and the recruits I would get there would be good. I remarked until was aring for the public. Col. Baker then invited new three of the objects of the diagnost of the public of the publ ophician is the matter of the matter extend in the Latant of the which matter has be indistincted, are not of the part of the Continuity o

DAILY TRIBUSE.

MARRIED.

surpassed by the exquisite aroma of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING the cereus grandiflors. As land sharks are abroad, beware of counter

EXTRA No. 1 and MESS MACKEREL.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED BEEF IN BAGS. EXTRA SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS in BAGS. EXTRA fine old and new CHEESE. EXTRA DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.

> The Round Table! CONTENTS OF No. XXXIX.-OUT TO-DAT!

REVIEWS.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S BIOLOGY. THE LIFE OF PROF. SILLIMAN.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.
LITERARY NOTES. This number of THE ROUND TABLE contains an unusual a functioning literary gossip, goriginal poems, notes from BOOK CLUBS OF AMERICA.

DRAMA. SKETCH OF EDWIN FORREST.

A YEAT COMPLETE LIST OF THE AUTHORS OF THE ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS.

A LIST OF ALL THE BOOK PUBLISHERS. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Publication Office, No. 132 Names-st. American Institute.—The Polytechnic branch will meet THIS Thursday: EVENING, at the Cooper Suidding. Topacs: 1. New In-entions and Discoveries. 2. The best mode of Roofing.

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WM. OARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

Harlem Catholic Association.—The Hon. JAMES T.

BRADY will deliver a lecture before the above Association at Wash
ington Hall, Harlem, on THURSDAT TEVENING, May 31, 1886, Subject: "Songs of Ireland." Commences at 8 o'clock. Telests 50 cts.

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for New-York, No. 77 Bleeckerst, one door from Breadway. *

The Woodlawn Cemetery is situated on the like of the Harlem Railroad (main entrance at Woodlawn Station), seven maller north
of the Central Park. Office No. 52 East Twenty-sixth st.

Ww. CLIFT, Controller. WM. A. BOOTH, President

tirent | Reduction in

Address \$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Newsax, N. J.

COX.—At bits residence, No. 104 West Townty-sightest, omersing, May 28, Hearty G. Cox, M. D., aged 47 years. The reintives and friends of the family, and the medical generally, are respectfully invited to attend the function of the control (Becarivey next Tenthest.), on Thusday, M. o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

No. 331 Navy-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock p.m. The remains will be taken to Reusselser Co. for interment.
Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

TAYLOR—At Union, N. J., on Monday, May 23, after a brief filases,
Robert Taylor of this city, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friesdas, members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesment, and Department for the Survey and Imposition of Buildings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Mulford, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Greenwood on Friday.

Train is easy N. J. Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 13 o'clock, returns at 44 p. m.

EXTRA kettle rendered LARD, in barrels and helve EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS in BAGS.

STREET CRIES.
A PEOPLE TOO BUSY TO READ.

THE MATERIALISM OF THE PRESENT AGE. ABOUT OURSELVES.
THE CURSE OF THE NATION.
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